

# The Delaware Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute  
WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1859

## War in Europe.

The foreign news by the last steamer is pregnant with the most thrilling interest. War, bloody and terrible, seems to be inevitable, and perhaps while we now write, hostile armies are assembling on the spot where the conflict is to be had. The Austrian Government has sent its ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her disarmament in three days, or she will commence immediate hostilities. The little kingdom of Sardinia, it will be recollected, is in the Northern portion of Italy, separating the Southern portion of France and Austria. By the treaties of 1815 the allied powers ceded the Northern States of Italy, excepting Sardinia, to Austria. The Austrians and the Italians are hereditary enemies. The dissimilarity between the Germanic element and the impulsive inhabitants along and south of the Po, is so great, that they can never be one people. The Italians, compelled to have some master, would much prefer the Frenchman to the Austrian. The Austrian Government is better prepared for war than the French. They have the advantage in position—can bring a greater force into the field, and can make money by fighting. The Austrian army, necessary to be kept in Italy, has cost the government about a quarter of a million of dollars per day, and even the loss of some of her Provinces under such circumstances, would be advantageous to her. She can safely, therefore, precipitate her armies into a conflict, and advance her interests, even though she be unsuccessful on the battle field.

France being easy in her finances and not so well prepared for war as Austria, has, by the most skillful diplomatic avoidance, postponed the issue from week to week, and from month to month. The cunning hand and crafty brain that directs and controls the affairs of France, were not reached or outwitted by the diplomatists of Vienna. For months past, Austria has been pouring large bodies of troops into Northern Italy, with an eye evidently of making Sardinia the battle ground, or crushing her before French troops can be marched there to protect her. She has now in the field perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand men, while opposed to this will be one hundred and fifty thousand French and eighty thousand Italians. If all of this large force can be brought together at one place, officered and equipped as it is, the conflict will be the most bloody of modern times. They are the rival powers of Europe, and they will fight like Spartan heroes for the supremacy. If Austria triumphs, Italy for a time will be crushed; if France is successful the yoke will be less heavy. In either event, we cannot see how personal liberty is to be advanced, unless the Italians can muster a force sufficiently powerful to have a voice in the terms of peace. There may, in all probability, be a change of masters, but Republican institutions will still be strangled beneath the paralyzing influence of the Aristocracy.

While this great conflict is going on in the old world, the new should stand with folded arms, and refuse any "angling alliances." If Europe is to be marshaled on the battle field, we should feed them. The flattering promise of an abundant yield to the agriculturist, this year, will enable us to take advantage of the circumstances, and be compensated for the embarrassing financial panic through which we have just passed.

**The Slave Code or Disunion.**  
The Southern press is already beginning to threaten us with Disunion, unless we comply with their new exaction in regard to the protection of slavery in the Territories, by Congress. The Louisville Courier in an article upon the subject says:  
We have been imposed upon long enough. If slavery is to be confirmed within its present limits until it can be abolished or destroyed out, and if the constitutional rights of the South are no longer to be acknowledged and regarded, then the sooner the thing is understood the better it will be for all concerned. Any improvement upon the Free Nigger movement of the last few years must drive the South out of the Union, and although we now see not the way for the Southern States to get out, we are of the opinion that the refusal to grant adequate protection to slavery in the Territories may make perfectly clear what is now very dark.

When, therefore, the North refuses by a sectional vote in Congress, to grant such protection to slavery in the Territories as is guaranteed by the Constitution, and recognized by the official interpretation of that sacred instrument by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, we shall then think that the North has no further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be but self defense to inaugurate a Southern Republic. We think that the principles we advocate lead to this conclusion; and believing that these principles are based upon eternal truth, and the undeniable rights of the South, we shall pursue them to their logical and legal end at all hazards. Such is our position, and if any one therefrom shall infer that we are for the Union under the Constitution, and if any one in violation of the Constitution, are fire-arms or Disunionists—of the latter term we have no objection, of the former we have no desire to be made the subject of his tedious slander—he can make the most of it.

That's right. Commence that kind of talk in time, so that Northern Democratic dough faces will consent that the Charleston Convention may put a slavery protection plank in its platform. Demand this as a compensation for not dissolving the Union, and weak knees all over the country will tremble into acquiescence.

Congressional protection to slavery in free Territories—why it is a monstrous, conceived in darkness, and nurtured into a fever in a charnel house. It is an intellectual abortion, too horrible for serious contemplation, and too infamous ever to be put in practice. That the American Constitution an American Congress should protect human servitude on free soil, is the idle dream of self interested partisans, which will never be realized.

Let the Democratic party in the North, as the Democratic party will in the South, adopt this policy—let the Charleston Convention dare to put such a plank into its platform, and the good honest sense of every State north of Mason and Dixon's line will wheel into the Republican ranks and vote the anti-slavery Republican ticket.

LOOKING UP.—There is beginning to be some operation in real estate in this city.—On Saturday Messrs. W. H. Stewart and W. B. Tuell bought the Mitchell farm on the prairie south, for \$500 per acre. This is a fair sale and now is a first rate time to buy real estate, but a bad time to sell.

**FROM OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENT.**  
CINCINNATI, May 1st, '59.  
Mr. Editor.—My heart is full, and I can touch upon no subject but the one now uppermost in my thoughts. Tell it not in Gath, but I who used to call myself a Democrat, find that I am a Republican! and so, like all new converts I am filled with the glories of my new ideas—your readers must suffer the consequences.

Our country is now unfortunately in that State, which requires the aid of every pen, and every tongue, and every variety of common sense, to save it from utter degradation. Rome was saved by the cackling of geese, and this glorious confederacy may be saved by the voice of a woman.

I know that we have nothing to do with politics, that it is not subject for us to tamper with; I know that the most illiterate foreigner who landed upon our shores, can vote, and I cannot, yet my country is my country for all that. Like the immortal Wilkins Macawber, my country may be wrong, my country may like that gentleman present in a career, that inevitably leads to ruin, still like Mrs. Macawber I can exclaim with tears in my eyes, "no I never will desert Mr. Macawber!"—Mr. Macawber's interests are my interests—Mr. Macawber's ruin is my ruin, and so I never will desert Mr. Macawber. The reader is expected to give three cheers here.

Somebody, every politician knows who, but I do not, used to say in his speeches that "the ladies, God bless them, were for union—"a man." I am for the union of common sense and practical utility, against speculation and miscalculated results—of the opposition against the imposition—of the old line Whigs, the true Democrats, and the Republicans, against Buchanan, any candidate at all representing the disastrous doctrines of that unfortunate President.

Had Aaron Burr, but postponed his existence until now, he would have been the pet of Buchanan and his Cabinet. He, the first bluster of our country, would have enriched himself with the spoils of office, and won the hitherto reputation, by stealing countries from weak inhabitants, and calling it philanthropy!

Had Henry Clay, but lived to see this day, we would find the theories he proclaimed from one of this union to the other, no longer theories, but the necessities of our national existence. He would find his predictions verified. He would find the disastrous results of that miracle, which he in vain, endeavored to arrest. He would find himself the nucleus of the common sense, and common honesty, of a great and growing people. He would find that the cloven foot of Democracy had at last shown itself, and that the true heart reared in it with an instinct, that, thanks be to God is almost universal!

There is no purer patriot in this country than John Minor Botts, of Virginia. Mr. Botts is personally and extremely popular but, he never deserted his conscience, and hence Mr. Botts survives to behold the ruin of the old Dominion, and the triumph of Democracy. By Gerrymandering and other democratic tricks, Mr. Botts has been four times beaten, but he has been before our people as a candidate but fourteen times, and there was good sense enough in old Virginia to elect him ten times out of the fourteen, which is saying a great deal for the old Dominion. Every patriot, be he Whig, Democrat, or Republican, must endorse Mr. Botts' great national speech delivered at the Academy of music in New York on the twenty second of February. Perhaps my Indiana readers do not know, that John Minor Botts, was the only man South of Mason's and Dixon's line, who dared to say to South people, that Brooks was wrong to assail Sumner in the Senate chamber of the United States. I will extract some paragraphs from the speech delivered at the Academy of music.

"Mr. Botts' says, Having thus shown the actual condition of the country, which is a sorrowful, but not overdrawn picture, and the causes that have in my best judgment, led to it, the inquiry remains to be answered, what is the remedy? and the first thing to be done, as I think, is to get rid of Democracy! And there is but one way of doing that, and that is by a union of all the elements of the opposition to it. Neither the Republican party, the American party, nor the Whig party, into which the opposition is divided, is strong enough to beat the Democracy by itself, neither of the two combined can do it, if the third element be left to cast its vote for, or divide it with the Democracy. One of these parties may have a great surplus of strength in some of the States, which will be of no service to them in other States, more equally divided, and which if carried for Democracy will elect their candidate.

The next step is to abate, at all events for the present, all sectional issues, and agitation. God grant, in his mercy, that it could be done not only now, but forever. But this must be done to prevent a sectional issue, upon which all the Southern States will be united in favor of the Democracy, when it will require very little aid from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, or Indiana, to give them another triumph. Is such a coalition likely to be formed? I can see strong indications that it may be, but I confess, at the same time, I see much to discourage the hope, and to occasion a painful apprehension, that the Democracy, now in a minority of more than half a million, may, by further divisions and dissensions, be again successful.

I hear there are some people who say they are opposed to all coalition, and who would rather sink to the bottom in a political contest, and be kept under the heel of despotism contending for some unsatisfactory principle, than be indebted for a success, by which an infinite deal of good might be accomplished to those who cannot endorse their whole entire creed. That is not the case with me. If I cannot get all I want, I will take all I can get. If I were at sea, 1,000 miles from shore, and I found the ship had sprung a leak, and was fast going down, and while I was laboring with all my energies to stop this leak, if any other passenger or person were to come up and offer his assistance, I would not stop to inquire what his religion, or what his politics, or what his profession, but I would take him by the hand and say, go to work my good fellow, let us stop this leak and save the ship, save our own lives, save the crew, and cargo, and if there is to be any quarrel between us about the distribution of the cargo, let us postpone it until we get safely into port.

This is the way, would be the course that practical wisdom, and common sense would dictate, and if the ship should be lost, because such aid was rejected, it would be a very consolation to the owners, to be told that she went down because it was a mermaid and not a shark that would have saved her.

Our country is now in that sinking condition, it is traveling with reduced speed, down

an inclined plane to destruction, and the only question for us to decide, and we must decide it quickly, is, whether we shall apply the brakes, or let the ship go. I am for applying the brakes, and the man who has the most power for the application is the Brethrenman that I want, and am in search of. I will not stop to ask the politics (or he ought to have said, the latitude) of any man who will help me to do it!"

Upon my word Mr. Editor, I think that pretty sound reasoning, don't you? I never expect to have a vote—ten millions of Russian serfs might come here, with every consonant in the alphabet bristling like bayonets in their unpronounceable names, and they would be paid for their votes, while if Madame de Stael were to rise from her grave and beg for a vote, she could not get it—yet Mr. Botts for this country must be saved, and I for one prefer the martyrdom of not voting, to the ignominy of not speaking at such an hour as this!

STELLA.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor: In one of your late issues, you stated, that in your view, the lady speaker, Miss H.—when in her abnormal or entranced condition, is not responsible for what she utters—that she is only the mouth piece of the Spirit by which she is inspired. Will you for the benefit of our plain people give us a little more definitely, your meaning on this subject?

You surely do not mean that when inspired, she acts a part similar to that of the creature, that first tempted Mother Eve to sin. Nor do you mean to place her in the same category with the animal on which Balaam rode, which, though usually dumb, on a certain occasion, spoke with man's voice and forbade or restrained the madness of the prophet and rebuked his iniquity.

Has then the medium no control over her own utterances? As from the laws of mind, we think in words, is her language as well as her thoughts suggested by the inspiring spirit? Should she happen for instance to receive the inspirings of some such spirit as Milton describes, and which he calls Chemos or Poer, which some suppose to be the same with Priapus in the heathen Mythology, and who is the language of the great poet, "was the obscene head of Mom's great poet," "And who enticed Israel in Sittim," "To do him wanton rites, that cost them weal." As it is most probable that the spirit would suggest thoughts and language most accordant with his own nature and character; if then the medium is obliged rigidly to adhere to his teachings, to employ his imagery, and his allusions, and to put forth the words dictated by this Spirit, it is not likely that she would be prompted to utterances that would be repulsive to the delicate ear, and in antagonism with the good taste of her audience?

As she doubts, wishes, as does every right minded young lady, to preserve a reputation pure as the driven snow, far from the reach of suspicion, she might in that case, be impelled to employ forms of expression, offensive to herself, and which, when especially she speaks and acts secundum pura naturam, she would gladly avoid.

We would regard it too, as a special favor, if you Mr. Editor, or some one of your correspondents would give us more in detail, the manner in which the question involving the comparison between the Old Bible and a new one, which you deem "very important," was answered. Did the lady give her preference to our present Bible because the Holy men who penned it, wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit? Because it is the word of prophecy to which we do well to take heed? Because it forms for us emphatically the law and the testimony, in accordance with which, if men speak not, it is because there is no light in them? Because it infallibly directs us to the source of light and truth? Because it comes to us with an authority fully sustained—an authority that pours infinite scorn on all the efforts of men or demons to substitute its teachings the peepings and mutterings of wizards and familiar spirits, or the delirious inductions of an infidel philosophy and of man's depraved reason?

Are these some of the grounds on which the lady founds her preference for our present Bible? Does she say as every poor sinner must say, take away the Bible, and you put the seal of utter desolation upon my only hope of heaven? Take away the Bible, and with such interests as mine, as are here involved, I will not listen for a moment to the claims of reason and philosophy—I will regard the best aids they can offer as impious mockery, aggravating my distress—I will lie down in the dust, and wish I had never been born?

In discussing the claims of our Bible did she say something like this? If not, what did she say? What was her ipso (not ipse) dixit? We ask not for arguments, in the premises, or rather what we call argument. Endorsing the correctness of Shakespeare's opinion of a woman's reason, "I think it so," and therefore it is so, to expect much argument on any subject in the present case, would be regarded as trespassing on woman's rights. And you and we both regard her rights as sacred when they are genuine.

If you will do us the favor to answer some of our inquiries in these matters, we will probably trouble you with others, hereafter.

LAMBDA.

**ELECTIONS.**—We still get news of the result of the municipal elections throughout the State, last Tuesday, and they generally indicate an increasing Opposition strength. Indianapolis increased her majority under the most adverse circumstances. Lafayette held her own under circumstances even worse. Delphi achieved a full Republican victory for the first time. Fort Wayne, very much the strongest Democratic town in the State, gave a Republican majority this time, electing all the Republican candidates but Mayor and part of the Council.

In New Albany, the Opposition divides the principal offices with the Democracy, and elects a majority of the Common Council.

In St. Joseph, the Opposition elect all the officers except two Trustees.

In Shelbyville they elect the whole ticket.

In Laporte the Republicans elected the whole ticket, and the Union is united enough to walk thereon.

Gov. Walker's fears, therefore, that the office would "fall into the hands of the grocery pimper and the pot house rounders" are entirely dispelled.

Every victory will hardly justify such a stinging satirical remark.

In Michigan City the only indication of the political character of the election, is the fact that the Post Master, who we presume is a Democrat, was beaten.

**AT** We refer attention to the communication of Anti Jacobin in to-day's issue. It is full of common sense and must certainly address itself to the careful consideration of every citizen. The reasons given by the German press of this city for their support of the Democratic ticket at our recent election, are certainly calculated to create much interest in the public mind. We are glad to know how over there are many of our most intelligent German citizens who disapprove this movement on part of the editor of the Zeitung, and those who follow him. The German citizens, as well as all others will have to learn, that the laws of this country regulating the observance of the Sabbath, must, and will be enforced. If they, as a class bid defiance to any law, whether a "Sunday" law or ordinance, they will find enough courage in this community, and in the American people to enforce the law and see that the ordinance is respected. We have much kind feeling for the foreigner who leaves the home of his birth to be a citizen in this land of his choice, but in doing this, he must not undertake to Europeanize us, but must be willing to conform to our institutions, obey our laws and respect our ordinances. We were sorry to see this movement on part of many of our German citizens, and would say to them in all kindness, that they may take a step too far in advance of public acquiescence, and a reaction may be both unpleasant and unprofitable to them.

**AT** The editor of the Terre Haute Union in giving his reasons for speaking in such eulogic terms of the Democracy for the Bank of this city in his issue of the 13th day of March last, and his present abuse of that institution, speaks the following remarkable language. In speaking of the request one of the officers of that Bank made of him to give them an editorial notice, he says, "We replied that we knew nothing about the Bank, not having even seen one of the bills up to that date. This Bank officer said that he would write out a notice, and if we would insert it, he would see the charge paid. Of course we looked for not less than TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, and even a HUNDRED would not have surprised us a great deal, on such an occasion."

This is the boldest confession of being bought to "put" an institution the editor confesses he "knew nothing about," we have before the mortification of witnessing Mr. Brown's essays to shield himself behind the fact that the "Bank officer wrote out the notice," yet he puts it in his paper as editorial matter, and admits that he expected, "not less than twenty five dollars" for the insertion.

We take it, this is the most remarkable instance of an open avowal upon the part of a public journalist, that he is at all times in the market, to be found in all newspapers.—James Gordon Bennett don't come up to this point.

**AT** The responsibility, therefore, will rest entirely upon the Democracy for the manner in which the city is governed. All the officers are Democratic, and consequently, the whole government is under our control.—There can be no shirking, if we would, the responsibility. We must face the music.

Yes, you must not only face the music, but you must hear it. We will give to the readers of the Express the proceedings of the Common Council, reported by our special reporter. This community shall know all the transactions of that able Democratic board. Our reporter will be present at each meeting of the Council, and the proceedings, as they are, will be in the Express next morning.

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**AT** For the last few days the weather has been the most delightful condition to advance the interests of the farmer. Everywhere the corn is being put in the ground, and if the sky remains cloudless for ten days, a large portion of the ground will be planted. It is remarkable how dependent we are on the success of agriculturist. Every one says, "if we have good crops this season, we will have good times," and every one further says, "if the crops are bad, we will all be ruined." Both positions are perhaps right, and both show how dependent all the world is on the efforts and prosperity of the Farmer.

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**AT** We learn that a committee of gentlemen, from Greencastle, are in our city on Monday for the purpose of examining into the principle, condition, and workings of Prof. Moore's Graded School, with a view to the organization of a similar institution in Greencastle. We understand they expressed themselves highly pleased with their observations.

We think no better system could be devised, and we cordially recommend our Graded School to our neighboring cities and towns as a model well worthy of imitation.

**AT** R. S. Cox & Co., advertise their stock of Groceries and Liquors in the Express, and we have only to call the attention of our readers in the country and neighboring villages to the fact that their new stock for this season is received. R. S. Cox & Son have been so long and so favorably identified with the grocery trade in this region, that they are universally known as gentlemen of unfailing energy and honest and reliable business men.—Their present stock is of a very superior character.

**AT** We learn from the Union that our venerable and most highly esteemed friend, R. Y. Cuddington, Esq., of Vincennes, is the editor of the Times, of that city. Mr. C's long experience in the newspaper business, his clear and well matured judgment, and his varied and extensive acquirements, will render him a valuable auxiliary to the editorial corps of the State. We wish him a pleasant and profitable experience in his present enterprise.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**—From the report of the Auditor of State, we learn that the number of children in Vigo county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, is 5,829; and that the distributive share of the income of the Common School Fund to which our county is entitled, according to the distribution made at this date, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is \$4,647 30.

**AT** At the recent city elections New Albany gave 1,613 votes; Terre Haute, 1,513; Lafayette, 1,488; Indianapolis, 3,373.

The little village, about 80 miles north of this city, we hope, in the future, will quit putting on city airs.

**AT** We understand it is a fixed fact that the new Penitentiary is to be located at Lafayette. This we think is a wise stroke of policy, as it will very much lessen the amount paid as mileage fees to Sheriff.

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We think no better system could be devised, and we cordially recommend our Graded School to our neighboring cities and towns as a model well worthy of imitation.

**AT** R. S. Cox & Co., advertise their stock of Groceries and Liquors in the Express, and we have only to call the attention of our readers in the country and neighboring villages to the fact that their new stock for this season is received. R. S. Cox & Son have been so long and so favorably identified with the grocery trade in this region, that they are universally known as gentlemen of unfailing energy and honest and reliable business men.—Their present stock is of a very superior character.

**AT** We learn from the Union that our venerable and most highly esteemed friend, R. Y. Cuddington, Esq., of Vincennes, is the editor of the Times, of that city. Mr. C's long experience in the newspaper business, his clear and well matured judgment, and his varied and extensive acquirements, will render him a valuable auxiliary to the editorial corps of the State. We wish him a pleasant and profitable experience in his present enterprise.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**—From the report of the Auditor of State, we learn that the number of children in Vigo county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, is 5,829; and that the distributive share of the income of the Common School Fund to which our county is entitled, according to the distribution made at this date, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is \$4,647 30.

**AT** At the recent city elections New Albany gave 1,613 votes; Terre Haute, 1,513; Lafayette, 1,488; Indianapolis, 3,373.

The little village, about 80 miles north of this city, we hope, in the future, will quit putting on city airs.

**AT** We understand it is a fixed fact that the new Penitentiary is to be located at Lafayette. This we think is a wise stroke of policy, as it will very much lessen the amount paid as mileage fees to Sheriff.

**AT** We refer attention to the communication of Anti Jacobin in to-day's issue. It is full of common sense and must certainly address itself to the careful consideration of every citizen. The reasons given by the German press of this city for their support of the Democratic ticket at our recent election, are certainly calculated to create much interest in the public mind. We are glad to know how over there are many of our most intelligent German citizens who disapprove this movement on part of the editor of the Zeitung, and those who follow him. The German citizens, as well as all others will have to learn, that the laws of this country regulating the observance of the Sabbath, must, and will be enforced. If they, as a class bid defiance to any law, whether a "Sunday" law or ordinance, they will find enough courage in this community, and in the American people to enforce the law and see that the ordinance is respected. We have much kind feeling for the foreigner who leaves the home of his birth to be a citizen in this land of his choice, but in doing this, he must not undertake to Europeanize us, but must be willing to conform to our institutions, obey our laws and respect our ordinances. We were sorry to see this movement on part of many of our German citizens, and would say to them in all kindness, that they may take a step too far in advance of public acquiescence, and a reaction may be both unpleasant and unprofitable to them.

**AT** The editor of the Terre Haute Union in giving his reasons for speaking in such eulogic terms of the Democracy for the Bank of this city in his issue of the 13th day of March last, and his present abuse of that institution, speaks the following remarkable language. In speaking of the request one of the officers of that Bank made of him to give them an editorial notice, he says, "We replied that we knew nothing about the Bank, not having even seen one of the bills up to that date. This Bank officer said that he would write out a notice, and if we would insert it, he would see the charge paid. Of course we looked for not less than TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, and even a HUNDRED would not have surprised us a great deal, on such an occasion."

This is the boldest confession of being bought to "put" an institution the editor confesses he "knew nothing about," we have before the mortification of witnessing Mr. Brown's essays to shield himself behind the fact that the "Bank officer wrote out the notice," yet he puts it in his paper as editorial matter, and admits that he expected, "not less than twenty five dollars" for the insertion.

We take it, this is the most remarkable instance of an open avowal upon the part of a public journalist, that he is at all times in the market, to be found in all newspapers.—James Gordon Bennett don't come up to this point.

**AT** The responsibility, therefore, will rest entirely upon the Democracy for the manner in which the city is governed. All the officers are Democratic, and consequently, the whole government is under our control.—There can be no shirking, if we would, the responsibility. We must face the music.

Yes, you must not only face the music, but you must hear it. We will give to the readers of the Express the proceedings of the Common Council, reported by our special reporter. This community shall know all the transactions of that able Democratic board. Our reporter will be present at each meeting of the Council, and the proceedings, as they are, will be in the Express next morning.

Will the Mayor see that the Press have comfortable quarters in the City Hall?

**AT** For the last few days the weather has been the most delightful condition to advance the interests of the farmer. Everywhere the corn is being put in the ground, and if the sky remains cloudless for ten days, a large portion of the ground will be planted. It is remarkable how dependent we are on the success of agriculturist. Every one says, "if we have good crops this season, we will have good times," and every one further says, "if the crops are bad, we will all be ruined." Both positions are perhaps right,